

THE DEMOCRAT.



The voice of the People is the Supreme Law;
AND THEIR MOTTO,
LIBERTY AND UNION,
E. A. SHATTUCK, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1855.

V. B. PALMER'S
Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE, is authorized agent to receive and remit for subscription and advertisement for the DEMOCRAT.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WM. MEDILL.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES MYERS.
For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM KENNON,
ROBERT B. WARDEN.
For Auditor of State,
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.
For Treasurer of State,
JNO. G. BRESLIN.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM TREVITT.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE W. MCCOOK.
For Board of Public Works,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Vocal Concert.
The class under the tuition of Mr. J. CAMPBELL, during the past winter, will give a Concert at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on Saturday evening, the 24th inst. Every body is requested to attend, and we hope they will all be there. The class has made wonderful proficiency, and a rare rich musical treat may be expected.

Dr. Judge Michael Pursley's Lecture.

Professor PURSLEY, well known in this community as an honest man, Patriot and Reformer, will lecture on Saturday, March 3rd, at early candle light, at the School House in McArthur, on the escape of AARON LEACH, and Temperance combinations in general.

Every body and his wife, and his wife's cousin, is expected to be there. N. B. Front seats reserved for the Town Council and Editors of the Herald.

"HARD TIMES" VANISHING.

A pasture lot adjoining town, rented yesterday for Five Dollars per acre the coming season. The times certainly are brightening up. What can beat this?

A farmer out east, came to town

(three miles) the past week to ascertain from our Treasurer, elect, the price of pasture. Hadn't that farmer better take the paper?

LAW NOTICE.

We call attention to the card of Mr. Hovey, who has located in Albany for the purpose of practicing law. Mr. Hovey formerly practiced in Clermont county; has been a resident of McArthur during the past winter, and is a gentleman worthy of patronage, and will give satisfaction in his professional engagements.

GODEY FOR MARCH.—We have received the March number of Godey's Lady's Book. It is as usual filled with most beautiful engravings, the spring fashions, and any amount of embroidery, &c., &c.; ladies should all have it.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held on the 14th inst. Samuel Ingham, of Saybrook, the candidate of last year, was nominated for Governor, and resolutions denouncing the Main Law and the Know-nothingism were passed.

COLD FEET.—If any one who is troubled with cold and chilled feet, and we know there are many, will take the trouble to plunge them in cold water and wipe them dry just before going to bed, they will find the chilliness replaced by a warm, delicious glow, amply satisfactory for the trouble. It will also prove a preventive against taking cold by having wet feet while walking.

News Items.

TO BE SOLD.—The real estate of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, in Marshfield, is to be sold at auction on the 14th of March next.

During the year 1854 no fewer than 73,897 persons died in London, out of a population of two millions and a half; 4,765 more than died during the disastrous cholera year of 1849.

The words of an old bachelor on Valentine's day:
"Of all the terrible pictures
That hang upon memory's wall
That of a dem'd old valentine
Is the dem'dest of 'em all."

PAVING UP.—The drafts of Messrs. Page & Bacon of St. Louis, on the Philadelphia Bank, which have been protested, will be paid at the Bank on and after the 15th instant, with interest and costs of protest.

Not Dead yet!

Democracy destroyed, is it? When was it ever stronger, more active, or more resolutely bent on the accomplishment of its mission? The groanings and solemn prognostications of the ghost of Whigism, reminds us of the old fox in the fable, who, having lost his own tail, tried hard to induce his friends and neighbors to part with theirs. The Democratic party will not die, just yet, to accommodate any body.

The Democratic party cannot die—its men may be defeated for a thousand causes that occur in the political elements of the country—its principles may be condemned—its very existence may appear in eminent jeopardy, but die it cannot, while there is a people left to think, to speak, to write. Every element in our political organization may change—constitutions may crumble—revolution may follow revolution—party names may rise one day to be buried the next—but that great principle of self-preservation against bad principles, bad governments, and bad men, will endure, whether in power or out of power—in triumph or defeat—in prosperity or adversity. Was there any die in the principle around which Democrats rally as a party basis, its execution would long since have taken place "for good," and kings and crowns would be at ease for ever from so dangerous an element.—*Medary.*

POTATOES.—In our country, land become so poor that it can no longer supply its own inhabitants with food? It really appears to be so this year, for great quantities of potatoes have recently been imported into New York from Scotland and Ireland. A large portion of the last cargo of the steamer Glasgow was potatoes, which, after paying the tariff, yielded—we have been told—very handsome profits to the exporters, as they sold them for four times the price obtained in their own markets. We have been shipping flour, wheat, and corn to Europe, and are now being partly paid back in potatoes. Has this excellent become so difficult to cultivate in our country, that we must have it sent from abroad to supply our wants? We pause for a reply.

Nigger Boarding-House!

The Railway Advocate tells the following good story at the expense of one of the "upper ten" of New York:

Mr. — is one of the "mercantile princes" of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions of the Fifth avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so?

"Oh yes," was his reply.
"What is he doing now?"
"Well, when I saw him he was keeping a nigger boarding house on the Fifth avenue!"

SENSIBLE!

We find in the Louisiana Courier the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Marshall county, Mississippi, one resolution of which presents an admirable summary of political truth. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That we believe the great Democratic party of this country is fully competent to correct whatever mischiefs may require correction, within its own organization. No new party is needed for any such purpose. If the naturalization laws shall be found defective, we believe the Democratic party, as now organized, will correct them, doing full justice to all parties interested, both natives and foreigners; and while we are in favor of every man's doing what he may believe to be right, and impute improper motives to none, we would respectfully ask those Democrats who are becoming distrustful to their party, to ponder seriously before they leap, by hastening to join an organization to break down foreign influence, as it is termed. Is there not danger that they will put in power a class of federal politicians, entertaining principles with which they have been at war all their lives? There is not the shadow of doubt but what high tariff, bank, internal improvement and no extension of territory politicians will rule the secret order of Know Nothings; Americans, or whatever name they give it; therefore to join it, to put one spark of fire, there is danger of becoming enveloped in the flames of Federalism. All other parties are antagonistic to the Democratic party and a party that has succeeded in bringing forth a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations, should not be abandoned for light and transient reasons."

EARTHQUAKES AND ELECTRICITY.

The Boston Traveler says that during the forenoon of the 8th inst., when shocks of earthquakes were felt in Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, telegraph lines in different sections of the country "were more or less disturbed by extraneous electric currents, similar to those that uniformly accompany manifestations of the Aurora Borealis; but the disturbance was slight, compared with that which accompanied the eruption of Manna Loa, a volcano on one of the Sandwich Islands, in February, 1852, at which time every telegraph line throughout the country, from Halifax to New Orleans, and from New York to St. Louis was rendered completely inoperative."

Know Nothing Intolerance.

It is a matter of especial wonder that, while monarchical Great Britain has relaxed her rigid rules, and, in the last few years, has released her Catholic and Jewish citizens from civil disabilities, there has sprung up, within the limits of our own free and enlightened Republic, a set of mushroom reformers, who violate the liberal principles of republican government, and wage a war of intolerance and persecution upon adopted citizens and Catholics. Is it not monstrous, that while Great Britain is adopting a genial liberality on this subject, a party should be found in this country urging a retrograde policy, and the introduction of proscriptive intolerance? It is nevertheless the fact, and as Americans, we blush for the circumstance. This view of itself, is sufficient to excite popular reprobation of the Know Nothing movement. But, when it is manifest that the policy of the secret order is to increase the very evils of which they complain, and to prevent the adopted citizens from forming a homogenous portion of our population—when its natural result, instead of "Americanizing" them, is to make them an hostile element in the community—all good men must shrink from the mischievous efforts of so absurd and shortsighted a movement. That the Know Nothing intolerance with religion is calculated to increase instead of diminishing the growth of Catholicism in this country, is demonstrated by the experience of the past. "The blood of the martyrs is, indeed, the seed of the Church."—*Phila. Argus.*

Terrible Excitement in a Church.

While a very large audience, of some twenty-five hundred persons were assembled on Sunday evening last, at the St. Mary's (Catholic) Church at Oswego, N. Y., an alarm was given that the church was on fire. A scene of intense excitement ensued, which is thus described by the *Palladium*:

"A panic instantly seized the whole audience, the crowd at the door rushed with terrific flight back toward the altar, trampling and crushing each other in the most frantic manner. Women screamed and fainted, children screamed with terror, men rushed to the windows, and dashed through them, carrying sash and all; women and men were seen rushing across the tops of the pews to the rear of the building—presenting a scene of confusion, fright and terror, that is totally indescribable."

"The dense mass in the aisles were forced back toward the altar with irresistible power, in hopes of getting egress through the vestry, and a large number succeeded in getting out that way. Some went to work battering down a doorway on the south side of the west end of the church, which was not used and had been permanently closed. Some fifteen minutes elapsed before the alarm was found to be false, when most of the congregation had gone out."

Kossuth has published a letter to the Quakers, in reply to an invitation received from them to join the peace society. He answers them on their own ground—i. e. scriptural authority, and defends the fighting policy with great vigor, preferring even war oppression. He says the common version of the message—"Peace on earth and good will to men"—is wrong; thus: "You say it is written: 'Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth good will toward man.'" But I say unto you, your version of the Gospel is apocryphal. The text runs thus: "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good-will men." (*Gloria in excelsis Deo, et pax in terra hominibus, bona voluntatis.*)

Your doctrine of "peace at any price, and war at no price," is good will to ill-willing men, and ill-will to good-willing men.

A FREAK OF NATURE IN VIRGINIA.

—WHERE'S THE BARNUM?—We saw yesterday an instance of a curious freak of nature in a young cat, about half grown, having no appearance of hair on any part of its skin, an opossum's tail, and hind quarter, similar to those of a rabbit. The skin on the upper part of the body and the head is of a mouse color, and that on the belly and legs of a pale red. The cat which bore it had four other complete kittens at the same hour.—*Norfolk Herald.*

President Pierce's Veto.

The telegraph announced on yesterday the news that President Pierce had vetoed the French Spoliation Bill. This act of the President will cause no little acrimony of feeling from quarters interested in its passage, and yet we have no doubt in our mind that it is one of the very best acts of his life. It is a most remarkable fact, that when these claims were fresh before the authorities of the nation, and all the facts in the personal recollections of Congress, they stood no chance whatever of being allowed. Time and the death of nearly all the witnesses seem to have done much more in their behalf before Congress than any thing else. The best and wisest men of former times wholly repudiated them, and this at least, if all else were guess work, should be a circumstance worth something against these claims. We think that President Pierce has not only done right, but he has done that which duty actually demanded of him. We shall have his veto message soon, and then we can judge of his reasons for it.—*Medary.*

Capt. Caleb Perry, of the coasting schooner Sylvia E., of Sandwich, together with his entire crew, died of cholera, between the 4th and 15th inst. The vessel was on her passage from one of the river plantations in Georgia to Savannah, with a cargo of oysters, of which all hands partook freely.

Some Military Facts.

For military purposes our army authorities have divided the country into five departments.

The Department of the East, under the command of General Bankshead, embraces all the country east of the Mississippi River, Baltimore is its headquarters. The Department of the West, commanded by General Twiggs, comprises the region lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except Texas and New Mexico; headquarters at St. Louis. Texas, south of the 33d degree of north latitude, forms a department by itself; its headquarters at Corpus Christi; its commander, General Persifer F. Smith. The Department of New Mexico, under the command of General Garland, extends as far west as the 10th degree of longitude; Santa Fe is its headquarters. The Department of the Pacific, commanded by General Wool, includes all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, except a part of New Mexico; headquarters at Benicia, California. New York being now the residence of General Scott, the commander-in-chief, the headquarters of the army are in this city.

There are 105 forts and military posts in the United States and Territories, all of which, except 14, are garrisoned. Florida has 7 posts; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 10; New Mexico, 12; California, 8; Oregon, 2. In all New England there is but one garrisoned post, namely, Fort Independence, at Boston. The State of New York has eight military posts, but only three of them are garrisoned. There are 18 arsenals and two armories in the United States.

The regular army consists of about 10,000 men; the militia force of 2,259,037. There are in the United States the astounding number of 120,000 gentlemen who hold commissions in the militia service, and are, therefore, in the enjoyment of military titles.

The pay of a private soldier in the army of the United States is now \$11 a month, and found; but if he enlists for a second term of five years, he has two dollars more.

The pay of a Major General is rather better. He is entitled to \$300 a month, 100 rations daily, three horses, and four servants. But he usually takes his rations, horses, and servants in the form of money, which raises his monthly stipend to \$75 dollars. The pay of his first aide-de-camp, supposing him to commute for the four rations, three horses, and two servants to which he is entitled, amounts to 141 dollars a month.

The pay of a Brigadier General, including commutations for twelve rations, three horses, and two servants, is \$240 50 per month. A Colonel of dragoons or artillery receives \$183; Colonel of infantry \$168; Lieutenant Colonel of dragoons or artillery, \$162; Lieutenant Colonel of infantry, \$159; Major of infantry, \$129; Captain, \$79 50; First Lieutenant, \$69 50; Second Lieutenant, \$64 50; Surgeon-General, \$208 33; Surgeon of ten years' service, \$165; Surgeon of less than ten years' service, \$125; Assistant Surgeon of five years' service, \$98 50; Assistant Surgeon of less than five years' service, \$81 83. All officers above the rank of captain are allowed one or more horses and servants, or an equivalent in money. One ration goes for 20 cents, one horse, \$8 a month; one servant, \$15 50.

Our army has a harder time of it, probably, than any other in the world. It is scattered about in spots remote from civilization, difficult to access, in the midst of "howling wildernesses," exposed to disease, and to the attack of crafty enemies. The dreary monotony of its existence is relieved occasionally by the approach of danger, and semi-monthly by the arrival of the mail.—*Life Illustrated.*

Abandoning the Bulky.

The Cynosure, a Know Nothing organ in Carrollton, Ohio, which was specially intolerant and proscriptive during the whole of the late fall campaign, has proclaimed to the country that it is done forever with the miserable humbug. We make a quotation from its late number, to show the spirit which governs its abandonment of the rotten bulki.—*Inq.* "It is a conviction with us, which we boldly avow, the end to be gained by this society does not by any means warrant its present very exceptional organization. But if this society could be made consistent with the object in view, its relation to the remainder of the political world has not been such as we were led to suppose it would be. In this locality, by the adroit management of persons for whom we have nevertheless a warm feeling, the order was made to play only into the hands of a few factionists. This has been the result almost everywhere; and it is truly little more than an adjunct of Whiggery. We put upon record our disclaimer for ever from connection with the know nothings."

Suffering in the Snow.

We learn from the Citizen that six men, in attempting to break the road from Downsville to the Forest City, on Thursday, gave out and were compelled to camp in the snow. They managed to keep from freezing, but four of them had their feet frozen. The snow on the ridge between Forest City and Downsville was about four feet deep.—*Marysville [California] Express, Jan. 15th.*

From all that we can gather from the facts before us, we are led to believe that the snow storm that first swept over this region more than three weeks ago, had its commencement on the Pacific, about a week before its arrival here, and did not reach the Atlantic for three or four days. It must have been from ten days to two weeks passing over the whole Continent, from one ocean to the other. Such a circumstance is remarkably in the history of storms, of wind, snow or rain, and the universality of cold that followed in its course, is also a remarkable event.—When they were freezing in snow banks in the mountains of the Pacific, we were plowing in Central Ohio; and when the storm of snow and cold had reached us here on its way east, it was mild and raining in the State of Maine. After so universal and remarkable an event in the way of storms and cold, we hope to see an early and promising spring.—*Statesman.*

Awful Death—Served Right.

The *Reveille*, established in this city some time since as a Know Nothing organ, closed its brief career a few days since. We publish the valedictory of Mr. Shepard below, and wish better luck and better business next time, and no doubt his fate will be that of many more who unwittingly embarked in such an anti-American calling. Where the constitution of a thing is unhealthy, it must necessarily have both a precarious life and a somewhat speedy dissolution. When truth has not unfrequently a hard path to travel in such a world as this, error must have, as a matter of course, a very uneasy sea to sail upon, and so has Mr. Shepard found it.—*Medary.*

From the last number of the *Reveille*.
TO OUR PATRONS.—This is the last number of the *Columbus Reveille*. The announcement will not astonish many hereabout. Its death has been prognosticated for a long time by many disinterested friends (?), and their prophecy has been verified. The *Reveille* is dead.

When, some four months since, in connection with Messrs. Bradford, Burger and Bryan, we commenced the publication of this journal, we did so (as in our rural verandah thought) under the most flattering auspices. The Know Nothing party was then in the flush of its success. It appeared to be met that a journal advocating said party's doctrines should be established in this, the Capital City of Ohio. We endeavored first to examine the minds of many prominent citizens who had, on divers occasions, avowed themselves Know Nothings to the back-bone. They thought the idea an excellent one. They promised their support. One prominent gentleman assured us that we should have from him five hundred subscribers! Many others were alike enthusiastic.—"Go in!" said everybody, and in we went!

We were peculiarly unfortunate in our selection of partners—with the exception alone of Mr. Burger, who, we are pleased to say, we ever found to be a gentleman. But the other two individuals, although very good fellows in their way, were ill calculated to conduct a daily paper. We think, then, we were warranted in saying that they materially injured the paper.

One of our "co mates" dropped off, and Mr. C. H. Bliss dropped in. Lacking principle and brains—with no more knowledge of business than an ordinary idiot—he has been a curse to the interests of the paper; and finally, he has damned himself and disgraced his kin by running off with a gang of bearded wretches, except the Philman Trompe.

The support of the *Reveille* has from the first been meagre. The aid so stoutly promised has not been rendered. Instead of being patronized, we have been damned. We have labored to make a readable journal; wherein we have failed, we plead the untoward circumstances which have from the first surrounded us.

The newspaper business in Columbus has seen its best days. There is not a journal in town that pays expenses.—"Col. Medary, in his salutatory, speaks severely and at length on this point. And when old and hitherto unprofitable establishments are losing money, it is utter lunacy to suppose that a new paper, lacking capital and support, can live."

In embarking the *Reveille*, we cannot express regrets we do not feel, nor thank those who do not deserve it. Our friends all know they have our gratitude; our enemies, that we care nothing about them.

To our brethren of the press, hereabout and abroad, who have spoken kindly words to us, we wish any amount of good luck, and beg of them to look upon us as a "victim of misplaced confidence."

With these few, hastily written lines, we make our bow, while the curtain falls to slow and mournful music, deep in the belief that
"—whatever sky's above,
Here's a heart for every fate."
T. S. SHEPARD.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
HOUSE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had vetoed the French Spoliation bill. (Sensational.)

Mr. Orr proposed that the message be read and printed, and considered on Monday at one o'clock.
Mr. Bailey suggested Tuesday next.
Mr. Haven suggested, without intending any disrespect for the President, that the reading of the message be dispensed with.

[The proposition called forth boisterous cries of "no read! read!"] The confusion increased, and a point of order was raised that the bill pending must be disposed of. Before the message could be acted on. This was acquiesced in.

Another amendment was adopted, making an appropriation for the Ocean service this year, the bill for that purpose having failed last session. The bill then passed—92 against 82.

The veto message was then read. The President refers to his duties under the constitution, and discusses the principle underlying the approval or disapproval of bills; then reviews the history of claims; comments strongly on the fact that never, from the beginning of the present century, has any administration recognized these claims or deemed them worthy of recommendation to Congress; nor is it even alleged now, that new evidence has been brought to light, calculated at all to fix the liability of this Government. He argues the whole question of our treaty liabilities with France, and declares unhesitatingly his conviction that the United States have already in the most ample and complete manner, discharged their whole duty to such citizens as may have been at any time aggrieved by the acts of the French Government. For these reasons, the bill ought not to meet the Executive sanction.

One friend asked another why he married so little a wife. "Why," said he, "I thought you had known that of all the evils we should choose the least."

Affairs in Massachusetts.

Boston, Feb. 19.
Adjutant General Stone was arrested at Worcester, on Saturday, for trespass, in breaking open the Armory.—The Jackson Guards were arrested, but refused to surrender their arms.
The Adjutant General was allowed to return to Boston without bail, to consult the Commander-in-Chief.

THE POST OFFICE TAKEN BY STORM.—The youngsters of our city, on yesterday and the day before, literally took the post office in this city by storm, for Valentines. Had it been Sebastopol, the Russians would have fled for their lives. Any city might feel proud of such an army of little boys and misers, safe, ruddy, and full of life and love.—*Statesman.*

HARD TIMAR. A mocking bird was sold in this city yesterday for forty seven dollars and a pet poodle for twenty-five dollars.—*Alb. Knickerbocker.*

RECEIPTS.

On Subscription, for the "McArthur Democrat," up to February 22, 1855.

On the 17th inst., at the late residence of W. R. Drake, Mrs. LUCINDA A. WATT, late of Muskingum co., aged about 60 years.

On the 16th inst., Florence G., infant daughter of J. W. & A. Caldwell, aged 4 months and 8 days.

Not dead; 'tis but sweetly sleeping—In Heaven she's had a happy meeting; Reclining upon a Saviour's breast. There to rest, supremely blest.

PAID TO		No. Vol.	
A. W. Bothwell, McArthur,	\$2 00	1	4
Mrs. M. Richmond, do	1 00	1	4
Jno. Swenson, do	1 00	1	4
J. J. Allen, do	3 00	1	4
John Dillon, do	50	1	4
Dr. Daddridge, do	1 00	1	4
E. Archer, do	1 00	23	2
G. Morrison, do	50	30	3
Wm. Nixon, do	1 00	1	4
Robt. Allen, Esq., do	1 00	10	4
G. Ulion, do	2 00	44	3
Saml. Notestine, Fostville,	1 00	43	4
H. W. Stoddard, do	1 00	1	4
S. Hammond, Locust Grove,	1 00	6	4
Jno. D. Hovey, Albany,	1 00	20	4

JOHN D. HOVEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.
ALBANY, ALBANY COUNTY, OHIO.

February 23, 1855—4m.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

THE Board of School Examiners of Vinton County, will hold their regular meeting for the examination of candidates on the FIRST SATURDAY of each month at the school room of G. T. Gunning in McArthur, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. At every examination, a certificate of good moral character, recently signed by at least two responsible persons, will be required of each candidate, and the Examiners would especially guard individuals against recommending any person who is in the habit of using profane language, or indulging in intoxicating drink, or in any other social vice, or immorality.

O. T. GUNNING,
Clerk Board School Examiners, V. Co.
Feb. 2, 1855—1y.

MARKETS.

New York Market.
New York, February 19th.—P. M.
FLOUR.—The market is firm at \$5 62 1/2 for good Ohio, and \$5 75 1/2 for Southern. GRAIN.—Wheat is a trifle higher. Corn is a shade lower, with sales of 70,000 bushels at 95c for Western mixed.
PROVISIONS.—Pork is a shade higher, with sales of 900 hogs at \$12 62 1/2 for choice, and \$15 50 for New Prime. Lard is unchanged. Beef is firm.
GROCERIES.—The market is firm with a moderate business.
WHISKY.—The market is firm at 23c for Ohio.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19—P. M.—Flour is firm at \$5 15 1/2. Wheat is 53c. Provisions are firm, with sales of bulk shoulders at 14c. Mess pork is held at 13 1/2 cts. 23c.

McArthur Feb. 22.	
Apples, Dried, 1 75	Iron, 2 50
Butter per lb., 15	Leather, 18 50
Green Beans, 8	Lard per lb., 6
"Shoulders, 6	Molasses per gal. 30 00
"Sides, 7	Nails, 3d to 10d, 6 1/2
Brooms, 30	Oats, 35
Beans, W. per bu., 1 50	Potatoes, Irish, 1 00
Coffee, 15	Peas, D., 2 20
Candles, 20	Pork per cwt., 4 00
Cheese, 15	Sugar N. O., 12 1/2
Cloves, 60	Crushed, 10 1/2
Corn, 40 50	Salt, per bush., 2 50
Eggs per doz., 10	Salt, per bush., 2 50
Flour per bush., 4 00	Soap, per box, 2 50
Flax Seed, 40 50	Tens, Y. H., 75
Feathers, 40 50	Imperial, 81 00
Fish, White, 8	Tallow, 12
"Mackerel, 8 10	Wheat per bu., 1 40
Hides, 4	Wool per lb., 25 40

Portsmouth Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY
BUSKIRK & DAVIS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 1. Beckey Block.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 22, 1855.

Brooms per doz.	10 00	Loaf, 12 1/2	
Bacon Hams per lb.	10	Salt, Kanawha, 6 1/2	
"Shoulder, 6		Tea, loose, in packages, 6	
"Sides, 7		"Y. H. lb., 45 1/2	
Beans, W. per bu.	1 50	Imperial, 81 00	
Candles, moulded, 15		Gum, 7 1/2	
Cheese, 15		Tobacco M&C, 6 1/2	
Cotton Yarns, 25		"Y. H. cut, 20 1/2	
Coffee, W. R. lb.	10 1/2	Oil, Lard, 10 1/2	
Corn, 40 50		Oil, Linseed, 12 1/2	
Covered, 7 00		Outcrop, 35	
Flour per bush.	4 00	Peas, Dried, 2 20	
Flax Seed, per bu.	1 00	Potatoes, Irish, 1 00	
Fish, Cod per lb.	1 00	Salt, per bush., 2 50	
"Mackerel 8 10		Tallow per lb.	11
Lard per lb.	6	Tea, Y. H., 75	
Molasses, N. O. gal.	22	Whiskey, Common, 30	
"S. H. 40		"Monmouth, 55	
Nails, 10 to 8 1/2	40	"Rye, 55	
Sugar N. O. 6		"Mon, 55	60